

Theatres Win Fight Against Tax Increase

Rate Will Continue 10 Per Cent. Instead of 20, as Was Demanded by Kitchen

Speculators to Pay More

Increase Goes on Tickets When Sold by Dealers; 15 Per Cent on Club Dues

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—As the sixth mail bag of theatre tax protests arrived at the Senate Finance Committee rooms this morning, and Senators came vainly begging the clerks of the Finance Committee to relieve them of the protesting mail piling up in their offices, the revenue bill conferees surrendered. Chairman Kitchen of the House Ways and Means Committee and Representative Fordney, ranking Republican member of that committee, went down with colors flying. All the rest stayed up with their colors down. Senator Simmons led the surrender.

In consequence it is now settled for good and all that the tax on theatrical admissions will be 10 per cent, which is just what it is at present. Cabaret admissions, however, will have to stand 15 per cent, as against 10 per cent at present. So also with club dues.

Higher Tax for Speculators

The 10 per cent tax payable by the purchaser applies only to tickets sold at regular prices. Ticket speculators will pay an additional tax of 10 per cent on the amount added by them up to 50 cents of such excess, and 50 per cent of the whole excess charge if it exceeds 50 cents. In cases where the theatre itself, or any of its officers or employees, sells tickets above the regular prices the tax is 50 per cent of the excess, to be paid by the person selling the tickets.

The cabaret and club dues tax is in the nature of a compromise, being 50 per cent more than the Senate and the present law have it. The House rates were 20 per cent. A cabaret admission is assumed to be 20 per cent of the amount the patron pays for refreshments while there.

Passes or complimentary tickets are taxed the same as paid tickets, but employees, municipal officers on municipal business, and children under twelve are exempted.

New Feature in Bill

The additional tax levied on persons selling tickets at an advance on the regular price is a new feature of the pending bill—there being nothing to correspond to it in the present law—and is designed to add to the troubles of ticket speculators.

The admissions tax does not apply to entertainments for the exclusive benefit of religious, educational or charitable institutions, societies for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals, or to organizations conducted for the sole purpose of maintaining symphony orchestras and receiving substantial support from voluntary contributions, or to the benefit of persons in the military or naval forces, or to agricultural fairs where none of the profits are distributed to stockholders or members.

Club dues taxes do not apply unless the dues or fees are more than \$10, and fraternal societies operating under the lodge system are not counted as clubs.

Excess Profits Taken Up

Having got rid of the theatrical hornets' nest, the conferees turned their attention to the excess profits title again. They agreed on a number of technical and clerical amendments adopted by the Senate, but without reaching any final agreement on the tax rates and relief measures. It is understood, however, that a compromise has been so far outlined by the conferees that the Treasury experts probably will be able to draft compromise paragraphs that will be accepted. It is possible that these compromises will be submitted and accepted to-morrow.

Tax Victory Is Real Achievement, Managers Of Theatres Declare

The tax protest committee of the United Theatre Managers' Protective Association, which directed the nationwide fight against the proposed 20 per cent theatre tax, issued a statement yesterday hailing the announcement of the rescinding of the 20 per cent tax as a "real achievement for the theatre." The statement says:

"We express our gratification for the action in rescinding the proposed tax increase on theatre tickets, because it means a real achievement for the theatre. The voice of protest from over 6,000,000 patrons must have made a profound impression with their representatives in Washington.

"Merchants' associations, chambers of commerce, clubs and social organizations throughout the United States have demonstrated by expert analysis the destructive result of an advanced taxation in this direction. The Real Estate Board of New York and the real estate interests of the country quickly added a note of alarm. The theatre organization, the musicians, actors, mechanics, churches, schools and concert organizations each provided evidence of disapproval of which we are not unmindful.

"The action taken in Washington to-day will do more to encourage the producer and the theatrical manager to do his utmost to develop the art and industry of the theatre than any action on record.

"The machinery of the committee was directing the anti-tax fight will be dissolved.

10,000 Draft Slackers Here To Be Rounded Up

Evaders and Delinquents To Be Inducted Into Service, Captain David Asch Announces

New York City, despite raids by Federal agents and persistent checking up by draft boards, still shelters 10,000 draft evaders and delinquents. Captain David Asch, military aid to Martin Conboy, director of the draft for the City of New York, announced yesterday that these men will not escape.

Plans have been made to round them up, and the punishment they will receive when captured will be as severe as though the draft law were still in active operation.

"We have furnished a list of the names of these men, compiled by the local boards, to the United States Attorney for this district, and we are determined that those who evade the draft shall still be held as evaders and violators of the military and civil laws of the country."

113 Conscientious Objectors Freed By Baker's Order

Unexecuted Portions of Sentences Remitted and Men Honorably Restored to Duty; Mere Slackers Hit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Secretary Baker to-day ordered the release of 113 conscientious objectors, held at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the remission of the unexecuted portions of their sentences, their "honorable restoration to duty," and immediate discharge from the army.

The men released comprised two classes. In one group were thirty men who had been recommended by the board of inquiry headed by Judge Julian Mack for furlough. Group two included men whom the board of inquiry on re-examination found to be sincere, and who, in its judgment, would have been recommended for furloughs if they had had opportunity of being examined by it before the court martial proceedings.

Secretary Baker gave instructions that the discharges granted these conscientious objectors should be written on a special form, which includes the following remarks:

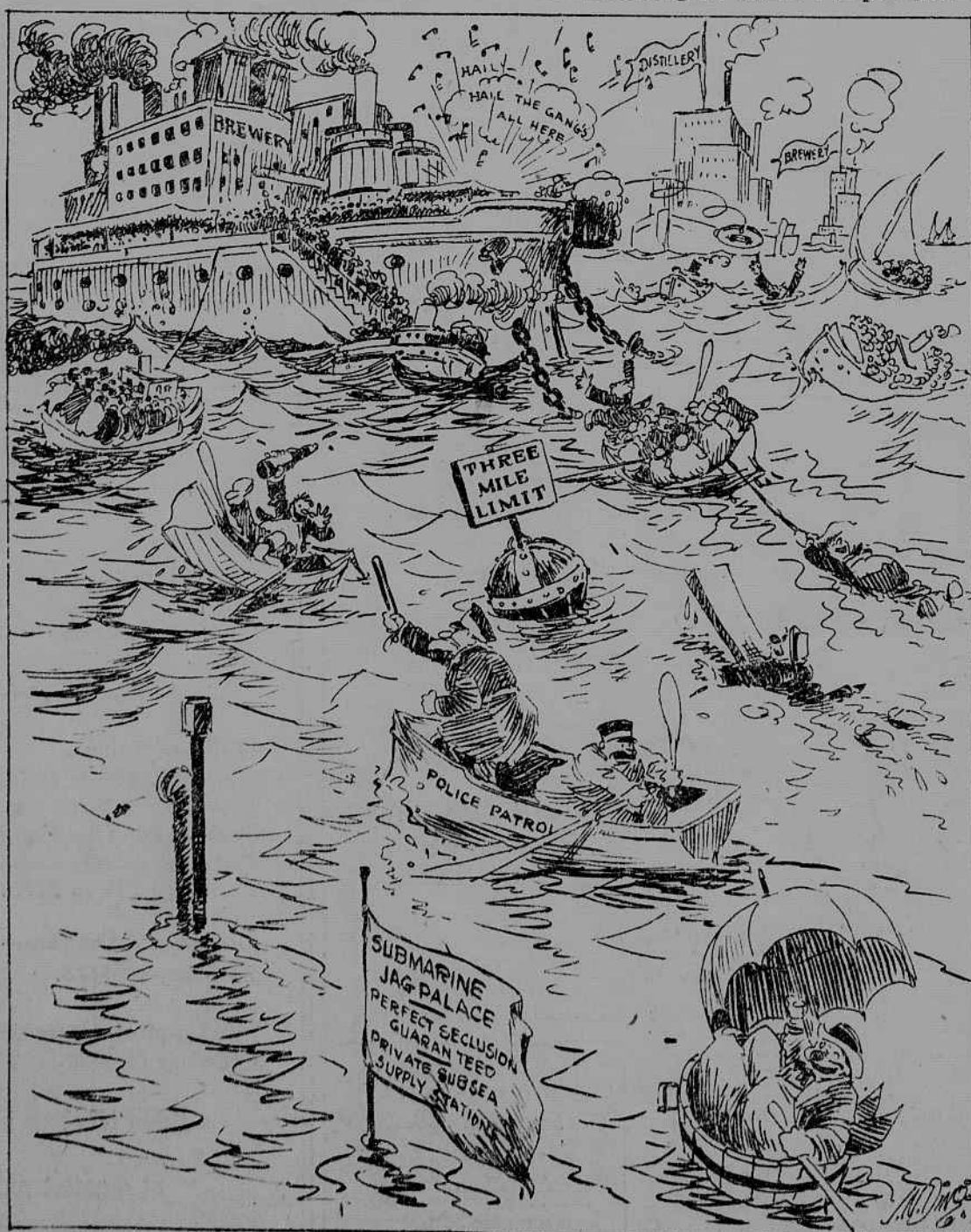
"This is a conscientious objector who has done no military duty whatsoever and who refused to wear the uniform."

The policy of granting furloughs to such men as were adjudged sincere, Secretary Baker said in his order, was adopted so that the conscientious objectors might have the benefit of such furloughs, they could perform conscientiously. Instead of having to pay for their maintenance and subsistence with no corresponding benefit.

"The signing of the armistice, however, which took place while these cases were under consideration by my military associates, has changed the entire situation," Mr. Baker said, "and the War Department has since adopted and announced the policy of returning to civil life at the earliest practicable moment such conscientious objectors as are not serving court martial sentences."

The Secretary's action does not affect the status of those "conscientious objectors" who having been examined by the board of inquiry, were found to be insincere in their objections. Men included in this class are left to serve the sentences which have been imposed upon them.

"Freedom of the Seas" Has Acquired a New Meaning to Some People Lately



200 Wounded Of 27th Arrive From Overseas

Men of O'Ryan's Division Among 6,400 Soldiers on Crete and Manchuria

Smile Despite Injuries

Members of Old 12th, 23d, 47th and 71st Regiments and Artillerymen Return

Two hundred of Manhattan's own sons—fighters from the old 12th, 23d, 47th and 71st regiments, the 22d Engineers and Squadron A of the 27th Division—came back home yesterday on two naval transports, which landed 6,400 troops in Hoboken and Manhattan. The Crete brought 1,835 and the Manchuria 4,557.

The men from the 27th had the same smile they had when they marched down Fifth Avenue more than a year ago. Some were without an arm, others without a leg, but they laughed and joked—even those too weak to walk down the gangplank—in their joy over being home again.

John McClave Granger, of the old 7th, whose home is at 555 West 135th Street, and who is a son of the late John McClave, former Police Commissioner, came back with only one leg, but smiled when he told his part in the war.

Saved by Australian's Blow

"I left the leg on the Hindenburg line, but it was worth it. We made the Germans look sick. We started on September 26 and fought night and day for three days until we broke that line. I was busy cutting the wires of the line when a high explosive shell broke and tore off one leg and shattered the other."

"Chauncey Estrett, of Ogdensburg, ran up to me with a stretcher to carry me back to our lines, when another shell fell and took off one of his legs. We had just made four Hun prisoners and we made them carry us both to the first aid station. The doctors took a look at my leg and said unless one would volunteer for blood transfusion I might cash in."

"Private P. J. Chinsek, of the 11th Australian Ambulance Corps, came up and offered himself. They took a pint and a half of blood from his veins."

The Crete also brought home forty-four officers and 1,557 men of the 55th Coast Artillery under Colonel John L. Roberts, a New York man and a veteran of the Spanish war. Most of the men are former Massachusetts National Guardsmen. They did effective work in the Argonne.

Newspaper Man Won Promotion

Among the 1,087 wounded on the transport Manchuria was Lieutenant Joseph A. Brady, of the staff of "The Evening World." He was gassed and wounded and received two citations for bravery besides being promoted for work on the field. Brady was attached to the 33d French regiment and fought at Chemin des Dames, Verdun, Alsace, and the Argonne.

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Strikes Spread Over England; Thousands Out

General Walkout Planned by Unions in Fight for Shorter Working Week

Miners Will Quit To-day

Wives Who Hate to Get Up Early Prompt Some to Oppose Cut in Hours

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Whether due to the strain of overwork, the high cost of living or post-war irritability, the fact is clear to-day that the whole of Great Britain is completely strike ridden, and it is difficult to put bounds on the area of industrial unrest.

The immediate cause of the trouble with which the country is threatened is the workers' dissatisfaction with the government's apathy regarding the establishment of a shorter working week.

To-day all currents seem to be flowing in one channel. The developments in the situation within the last twenty-four hours are:

There is a threatened general strike of engineers over the forty-seven-hour week. This originated in local trouble in London, but spread throughout England. There is a strong movement among the unions to bring the present strikers back to work until they are ready for a possible general strike two weeks hence.

One hundred and fifty thousand Yorkshire miners arranged to strike to-morrow as a protest against the lockout of 40,000 men and boys for taking twenty minutes lunch time. Unless a settlement is reached before Saturday noon, the leaders intend to call out all engine-men, firemen and boilermakers.

The railwaymen's delegates, representing 160 branches of the national union, decided to call a general strike February 3 "unless the eight-hour day as a national programme is enforced immediately." With J. H. Thomas, the most steady factor in the railway world, absent on the Continent, this move gives rise to extreme anxiety.

A general strike threatens throughout Scotland, beginning next Monday, unless the workers' demand for a forty-eight hour week is granted.

The two largest coal pits in England, at Mansfield and Euford, are idle to-day because twenty-five men were served with notices for the sake of making room for demobilized soldiers. Eight thousand policemen, representing over 50,000 others, held a secret meeting in Albert Hall, London, last Sunday, with the purpose of protesting against the authorities for not carrying out the terms of settlement in the recent strike in the manner they expected.

The tubes in London are seething with discontent, and the electrical workers at a meeting to-day discussed calling a general strike for a shorter week. The extraordinary fact is that although hundreds of thousands of workers are ready to lay down their tools because a short week is not granted, the miners in several parts of the country are actually striking against it because their wives complain they are now compelled to cook their husbands' breakfasts instead of preparing it over night, ready to take to work, and also because their employers refuse them a short interval in the middle of the morning to which they were formerly accustomed.

The fighting is going on in cold, clear weather, but the temperature is so low that it is difficult for the infantrymen to remain in the open for any length of time.

The Bolsheviks also are shelling the American positions on the Volga River. With the exception of a few days early in January, when the Allied forces attempted to improve their positions southward on the Kadish railroad and on the Onga sector, the offensive on the Archangel front for several months has been in the hands of the Bolsheviks.

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Russian Revolution Recognized; Allies Adopt Wilson's Plan for Parley With All Factions Feb. 15

Americans Win 16-Below-Zero Fight on 'Reds'

Bolshevik Garrison Taken and All Defenders Killed or Captured by the Allies

Foe Shells Lines on Waga

U. S. Airman Bombs Posts of Enemy; Peasants Forced to Fight With Soviets

ARCHANGEL, Jan. 21 (By The Associated Press).—Bolshevik troops are heavily shelling the farthest south positions of the American and Russian armies at Ust Padenga, on the Waga River, thirty miles south of Shenkursk. They also are showing considerable activity west of Shenkursk on the Tania River.

It has been impossible to determine whether the attack will develop on a greater scale. The enemy has mobilized the peasants in the vicinity of Vilska and apparently is prepared for a general offensive in the Shenkursk sector.

On Sunday the enemy, under cover of heavy bombardment, attacked with infantry the American and Russian positions at Ust Padenga. The Allied outposts withdrew, but the Bolshevik attack on the main positions was repulsed with heavy loss.

American Airman Bombs Foe

There has been no infantry action since, though there has been a constant rain of shells on the village. The American artillery is vigorously replying.

Yesterday, flying in a temperature of 16 degrees below zero, one American airplane bombed the enemy and secured direct hits on important Bolshevik positions.

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Terms Under Which Russia May Treat

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Besides the definite proposals to Russia as given in the communiqué the joint commission of the Associated Powers will lay down these four conditions indispensable in bringing about an adjustment:

- First, peace at all points.
- Second, removal of all economic barriers which restrain the free circulation or exchange of food and commodities between the factional zones and the outside world.
- Third, general elections on a representative basis.
- Fourth, some adequate arrangement for the payment of debts.

Berlin Facing New Terror in 'White Guard'

Hindenburg Pictured as Directing Genius of Latest Menace to Ebert Regime

By Joseph Saxe

New York Tribune Special Cable Service (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The transformation which Berlin has undergone within the last few days ought to be reckoned one of the great wonders of political history.

What is happening here is something of far deeper significance than meets the eye on the surface, and if I dared to trust this message to the electric wire I could unfold a tale. Meanwhile, there is nothing that will more richly repay the trouble of assiduous scrutiny than the discussions of the Berlin Soldiers' Council, which was in conference yesterday and will meet again next Friday.

In this assembly, the large majority of which consists of delegates from the military units which hope to crush the Spartacist rebellion, there was lifted from the proceedings the corner of the veil which reinstated the fact that Prussian militarism in all its glory and power has been established in the reign of white terror in Berlin. New life and strength have been put into what seemed to be the corpse of Prussian militarism.

Protests at Own Results

Brutus Molkenbuh, who from his office in the Berlin Kommandatur lent the government the most powerful moral and military support in putting down the Spartacists, uttered an indictment of the work that had been accomplished. He said:

"What is happening in Berlin jeopardizes the achievements of the revolution. The government no longer has the troops under control. Officers organizing the White Guard disarmed all forces of the revolution, and these White Guards, imbued with a spirit more dangerous than that of the Spartacists, have been raging like Huns in Berlin. The destruction they wantonly worked was worse even than anything the German armies performed in Belgium or France."

"Nobody can accept responsibility for the armed troops who now terrorize Berlin."

But even more significant than Molkenbuh's indictment is the reply given to it by one Sergeant Machols, a delegate from the Reinhardt Regiment, which is said to have been responsible for the slaying of Karl Liebknecht and of Rosa Luxemburg. Machols said:

"We accept the name of the White Guard as a title of honor. We are fully determined not to allow our arms to be wrested from our hands, and we will accept orders from only our colonel, Reinhardt—nobody else."

Hindenburg in Control

Here Machols let the cat out of the bag, continuing:

"We have no soldiers' council in our regiment, only a committee. We call it a committee because Hindenburg wishes us to have committees."

Here there was a tremendous uproar and Machols concluded:

"We were delighted to see Hindenburg still working in the defence against all open and secret opposition."

Eventually the conference passed a resolution saying:

"Molkenbuh's statements are calculated to arouse widespread alarm; therefore Noske, the Governor of Berlin, must be immediately summoned before the conference to offer explanations concerning the objects of the troops and the duration of their stay here."

The delegates dispatched to Noske returned empty handed, and the conference had to be adjourned to Friday.

Compromise Is Reached

Jan. 17.—Storms that threatened to break at to-day's session of the Soldiers' Council were tempered by the government, which succeeded in patch-

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Cessation of Hostilities Demanded as Preliminary to Conference on Island Near Constantinople

They unanimously adopted a proposition brought forward by President Wilson asking all the Russian factions, including the Bolsheviks, to meet the Allied and associated governments at Prince's Islands, in the Sea of Marmora, near Constantinople, on February 15, the contending factions meantime declaring a truce and suspending all military operations.

The joint commission of the associated governments will be announced as soon as the Russian factions accept the proposal, which was communicated to them by wireless to-night. The Russian commission will proceed to the meeting place, probably on a warship, by way of the Black Sea and the Bosphorus.

General John J. Pershing, the American commander in chief, has been called to Paris, and it is expected that he will be the military member of the American representation of the joint commission.

Muscovites Must Agree to Pay Debts

PARIS, Jan. 22 (By The Associated Press).—Led by President Wilson, the supreme council of the great powers to-day moved to unite the factions of distracted Russia and bring them into the peace congress.

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Official Parley Bulletin

An official bulletin issued by the press bureau this evening regarding the afternoon session of the council said:

"The President of the United States, the Prime Ministers of the Allied and Foreign Ministers of the Allied and associated powers, and the Japanese representatives, met in the Quai d'Orsay between 3 and 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, and approved the proposal of President Wilson, which reads as follows:

"The single object the representatives of the associated powers have had in mind in their discussions of the course they should pursue with regard to Russia has been to help the Russian people, not to hinder them or to interfere in any manner with their right to settle their own affairs in their own way."

Russia's Best Friends

"They regard the Russian people as their friends, not their enemies, and are willing to help them in any way they are willing to be helped. It is clear to them that the troubles and distrust of the Russian people will steadily increase, hunger and privation of every kind become more and more acute, more and more widespread, more and more impossible to relieve unless order is restored and normal conditions of labor, trade and transportation once more created and they are seeking some way in which to assist the Russian people to establish order."

"They recognize the absolute right of the Russian people to direct their own affairs without dictation or direction of any kind from outside. They do not wish to exploit or make use of Russia in any way."

Only Aim Is to Assist

"They recognize the revolution without reservation and will in no way and in no circumstances aid or give countenance to any attempt at a counter revolution."

"It is not their wish or purpose to favor or assist any one of the organized groups now contending for the leadership and guidance of Russia as against the others. Their sole and sincere purpose is to do what they can to bring Russia peace and an opportunity to find her way out of her present troubles."

"The associated powers are now engaged in the solemn and responsible work of establishing the peace of Europe and the world, and they are keenly alive to the fact that Europe and the world cannot be at peace if Russia is not. They recognize and accept it as a duty to serve Russia as generously, as unselfishly, as thoughtfully, as ungrudgingly, as they would serve any other friendly ally, and they are ready to render this service in the way that is most acceptable to the Russian people."

"In this spirit and with this purpose they have taken the following action:

"They invite every organized